THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1004.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Friday, April 9.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Sir, I rise in purſuance of the notice I gave a few days ago, to move for leave to bring in a bill to reſtrain for a time to be limited, the payment of caſh by the Bank of England. I am aware, Sir, that it is impoſſible to ſubmit, without explanation a motion which is to have the effect of impoſing any reſtraint "or obſtruction with regard to the ordinary functions of ſuch an eſtabliſhment as the Bank is; but I have the ſatisfaction of being convinced, that the meaſure cannot furniſh a pretence to the moſt timid man in the Houſe, to ſuppoſe the Bank does not poſſeſs within itſelf the moſt ample means of ſatisfying the full extent of the demands which may be made upon it, by the payment of its notes in ſpecie. Sir, I was aſked by the honorable gentleman, on a former day, whether I had an intention of moving for a preliminary enquiry. I ſaid I had not, and the ground upon which I ſo ſaid, was, that I did not conceive the meaſure I had to propoſe, was one which called for ſuch a proceeding.—In the year 1797, when this Houſe was called upon to confirm the order of the Council, impoſing a reſtriction on the payments of the Bank, a committee was appointed for purpoſes far different from what are rendered neceſſary by the preſent ſhape in which the meaſure is brought forward. Sir, the object of that committee was to enquire into the ſufficiency and ſolvency of the Bank—that committee was alſo inſtructed to enquire into the exiſtence and cauſes of the neceſſity which had produced the order of the Council; but the grounds on which I ſhall reſt the propoſition I have to make to the Houſe are notorious, and it will be for the ſober diſpaſſionate reflection of the Houſe, whether the meaſure I ſhall ſubmit does not neceſſarily reſult from facts and circumſtances too well known even to require a particular ſtatement of them. It cannot be neceſſary for me to inform the Houſe, that the rate of exchange between this country and foreign parts is diſadvantageous to ourſelves—It cannot be neceſſary for me to ſtate that the Export Trade has been for ſome months at a ſtand, and that there muſt a conſiderable time elapſe before the country can have the benefit of the returns of the Export Trade, even after it is reſtored to thoſe channels into which it is rapidly throwing itſelf—it cannot be neceſſary for me to prove that while the rate of exchange is diſadvantageous to us, an augmentation of the circulating caſh would create a trade highly injurious to the intereſt and commerce of this country. It is well known that for ſeveral months paſt there has been a trade carrying on in purchaſing guineas with a view to the exportation of them. It is on theſe grounds, namely, the circumſtances belonging to the Export Trade—the impoſſibility of having thoſe returns, which in England are many months before they are made upon the Export Trade, and the prevention of the miſchief that would ariſe from the exportation of coin, that I think it my duty to ſubmit to the Houſe the expediency of retaining the reſtriction with regard to the payment of the Bank. There is, Sir, another conſideration that preſſes ſtrongly on my mind, and I am perſuaded it muſt be equally felt by the Houſe, and by the Country. It is, that the entire command we have experienced for ſome time paſt all foreign markets, cannot be expected to continue in the ſame degree. Competition muſt exiſt, and it is important that at the period of commencing that competition, every facility ſhould be given to the merchants of this country. By retaining the reſtriction on the Bank for ſome time longer, the accommodation afforded to merchants by the Bank, with reſpect to diſcount, will be retained. It therefore appears to me that there are ſtrong reaſons for the adoption of this meaſure, ariſing out of the circumſtances and ſituation of the country, that promiſe to be productive by the increaſed means—ſuch a meaſure will afford accommodation to the merchants.

In addition to thoſe reaſons, the houſe will reflect upon the inconvenience which would unavoidably reſult from letting looſe ſuch a proportion of the coin of the country as would be circulated by taking off the reſtriction. I am not aware of any inconvenience that can poſſibly ariſe from continuing it. We have had the ſatisfaction, ariſing from the expence of three or four years of difficulty—we have had expences, that during ſuch period the credit of the bank had undergone no diminution whatever. Bank Notes have maintained their reputation, and have been every where received cheerfully and readily; and there are circumſtances on which I am ſure the Houſe will be diſpoſed to lay particular ſtreſs—I mean, that at the ſame time when it was thought expedient to increaſe the circulating medium, and the Bank were allowed by Act of Parliament to call in Notes of 1l. and 2l. and pay them in ſpecie, Notes to the amount of 800,000l. were called in, and the individuals holding them were entitled to payment in caſh; but of that ſum upwards of 400,000l. was received in paper in preference to money. A ſimilar proof was given in the courſe of laſt year of the confidence repoſed by the public in the credit and ſtability of the Bank.

I am entitled from theſe two circumſtances to ſtate to the houſe, that there can be no juſt cauſe to doubt the credit of the bank; and that to continue the reſtriction will rather have a tendency to raiſe the credit, than to depreſs it. I know that gentlemen in this houſe entertain, and that there is in the country a diverſity of opinion with reſpect to the mode in which the bank ought to be permitted to renew its money payments. Some gentlemen are deſirous the bank ſhould pay in caſh for notes of ſmall denomination; but till there is full and abundant ſupply of caſh by opening the bank entirely, it is extremely inconvenient to afford circulation to 1l. and 2l. notes—by the payment of them in ſpecie, a general anxiety would be introduced of obtaining caſh at the bank. Notes of 1000l. and 500l. would be changed for notes of 1l. and 2l. in order that they might immediately be changed again for caſh. If a reſtraint was to be impoſed with reſpect to the number of notes of ſmall denomination, they would be driven out of circulation altogether; and there would be no ſmall notes but thoſe iſſued by bankers. I would aſk the houſe, whether it would be convenient to have ſuch notes only through the medium of country bankers—I mean not to throw the ſlighteſt diſcredit on that claſs, but only to infer that it would not be an act of prudence for the houſe to withhold from the bank the right of iſſuing ſmall notes, in order that it might be excluſively enjoyed by country bankers. I do not know whether I am underſtood by the houſe with regard to this part of the ſubject. In my own mind I have no difficulty as to the reſult to be drawn from what I have ſtated. The effect of making the bank pay in caſh for ſmall notes, would be that of giving riſe to the poſſibility of an unlimited demand on the bank, by exchanging large notes for ſmall ones, and then taking them entirely out of circulation by demanding payment for them in ſpecie. It is not neceſſary for me to go more at large into the grounds of the meaſure I propoſe. I have already ſaid it is a meaſure rendered neceſſary by the rate of exchange, and the ſtate of our export trade. I ſhall only add, that it will be prudent to wait till we ſee the conſequences, and are enabled to judge of the effects of the peace we have juſt concluded—till our commercial relations are formed on the continent—till we know what are the political and commercial relations in which different countries ſtand with reference to each other, before we take a ſtep, which, if it ſhould turn out to be haſtily taken, would be productive of inconvenience. I am not aware of any inconvenience, much leſs miſchief, that can poſſibly reſult from the houſe acceding to the propoſition I have recommended. I therefore, ſir, conclude by moving the houſe, "that the reſtrictions impoſed by the 37th of his preſent majeſty, with regard to payments of the notes of the bank of England, in caſh, be further continued, for a time to be limited."

The motion was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

Juſt as our paper was going to preſs, the ſhip Mercury, captain Brown, arrived at this port in 39 days from London. By her we have received a regular file of the Morning Chronicle to the 10th ult. inclusive, and Lloyd's Liſt and the Univerſal London Price-Current, to the 9th:

Upon a haſty peruſal of the papers, we do not find any thing of great importance. Lord Cornwallis arrived at Calais on the 30th March, on his return to England from Amiens, where he had every mark of attention and reſpect paid him. Sir Edward Law is to be appointed to the high ſituation of Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in place of Lord Kenyon, who died the 6th of April.

The following are the moſt prominent articles which our papers contain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

The late Reis Effendi Jaſid Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swediſh captain Rhode, to inſpect the repairs and improvements intended to be made in the fortifications on the coaſt of that country. —That two commiſſaries will in a few days go on board a Turkiſh frigate. The Porte ſeems to have ſome fears that the protection which the Engliſh afforded to the Beys in Egypt, will enable them to raiſe obſtacles to the new adminiſtration, which the Turkiſh government propoſes to introduce.

On the 20th, inſt. the French charge des affairs, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whoſe diſpatches, it is ſaid, are of particular importance.

Two thouſand houſes have been deſtroyed by fire in this capital within theſe few days. The loſs to the proprietors amount to many millions.

VIENNA, March 20.

We are aſſured that the Archduke Charles, has ſucceeded in perſuading Field Marſhal the Prince de Cobourg, to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the archduke in the new organization of the troops.

March 23.

The news from Hungary becomes daily more and more intereſting; all the troops cantoned in that country are in motion, and it is no longer doubtful that it is intended to occupy ſome of the Turkiſh provinces. Several battalions of Auſtrian troops ſtationed in Tranſylvania have received orders to march to Sheſburgh, Cronſtadt and ſeveral detachments are expected at Biſtriez. The number of thoſe aſſembled in Tranſylvania amounted to 24,000 men. It is generally ſuppoſed that they are intended to occupy Buchareſt, Tergowiſt, and the principalities of Wallachia.

Another cordon of Auſtrian troops is formed on the frontiers of Boſnia and Servia.

A numerous Auſtrian army is alſo aſſembling in Eaſtern Gallacia. The troops deſtined for the advanced guard of that army, have their rendezvous at Halitz and Dobrilow. The troops are to be commanded by Gen. Starray, and ſeem intended to ſeize upon Moldavia. A corps of Ruſſian troops is to co-operate with them, and to take poſſeſſion of Bender and Akierman.

March 24.

The day before yeſterday, the Engliſh envoy here, the hon. Arthur Paget, received a courier from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, who, it is underſtood, brings very important diſpatches relative to the affairs of Egypt. A great uneaſineſs prevails at the Porte, occaſioned by a general diſtruſt which it has conceived of ſeveral courts.

HAMBURG, APRIL 2.

The Engliſh meſſenger, who was to bring the ultimatum of the Britiſh court reſpecting the affairs of Egypt, had not reached the Turkiſh capital, but was expected with great anxiety. The Grand Signior and his Divan were in a ſtate of conſiderable agitation, under the ſuppoſition of a plan having been conceived to ſeize certain provinces of the Ottoman empire now in a ſtate of total anarchy. It is reported that the court of Vienna is reſolved to open a negociation with the Porte for the ceſſion of Wallachia, and Servia, as an indemnification for the transfer of the Venetian provinces to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

LONDON, April 6.

A Dutch mail arrived yeſterday morning. A letter from the Hague ſtates, that a ſeparate convention, or contract, was concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 13th article of the Definitive Treaty, by which convention or contract, it is ſtipulated, that the Houſe of Naſſau ſhall in no-wiſe be indemnified at the expence of the Batavian Republic. Some obſervations have been publiſhed at the Hague, and are ſuppoſed to have originated with the government. In theſe obſervations it is aſſerted, among other things, that the republic has by no means renounced the claim of indemnity for the ſhips detained in the Engliſh ports. In virtue of the 14th article of the Definitive Treaty, the Dutch miniſter to the court of London is to advance thoſe claims with vigour.

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been ſo conſpicuous within theſe few days in the monied intereſt, ſtill continues unabated. The funds yeſterday ſuſtained the elevation to which they had attained. Conſols left off at 77 1-4 for money; and Omnium was done at a premium of 5 1-4. It is believed that the preſent loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a conſiderable period. For ſome time, therefore, the market will be ſupplied in ſuch a manner as to prevent a depreciation from the quantity on ſale. The circumſtance of the loan being ſo little divided, likewiſe tends to raiſe the funds, by forcing thoſe who were preparing for the loan to purchaſe omnium at a high price, or to put themſelves in ſtock, even at the advanced price. The price of ſtock certainly is a proof of the great quantity of floating wealth in the country.

The Definitive Treaty being ſigned, it is ſuppoſed the act which enabled the Bank to reſtrain its payments in ſpecie will be immediately taken into conſideration by Parliament, and will naturally occaſion a diſcuſſion of great importance.

On Sunday night died at Bath, the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only remaining ſon, George, now Lord Kenyon.

April 8.

Our correſpondent at Paris informs us that it was confidently ſaid there, on the authority of Citizen Schimmelpenninck, the Batavian Plenipotentiary at Amiens, that the port of Fluſhing was to be given up by France to the Batavian Republic and that this was ſtipulated in a ſeparate convention between the French and Batavian Miniſters at Amiens.

April 9.

A ſhort but intereſting converſation took place in the Houſe of Lords laſt night reſpecting the queſtion, how far the Definitive Treaty was to be conſidered as ſuperceding all former ſtipulations and qualified relations ſubſiſting between the two countries and their eſtabliſhments in different quarters of the globe. If every thing is to be abſolutely new from this Definitive Treaty, inſtead of its re-enacting former agreements not inconſiſtent with it, the Peace will turn out more unfavorable in many points, than at firſt view appears.

We yeſterday received Paris Journals of the 4th. The French Funds are 55 f. 35 c. The Demi-Official Journals inſinuate that the government is now about to wind up the expences of the war, and to conſolidate all the outſtanding debts. This will, in the firſt inſtance, be combined with the new direction which peace gives to capital, tend to depreſs the funds. Such a ſtep, however, is neceſſary to fix the public opinion reſpecting the good faith of the government, and to diſtinguiſh it from its revolutionary predeceſſors.

April 10.

We underſtand it is at preſent the intention of Government to ratify the Definitive Treaty of Peace on Monday, and diſpatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after Lord Whitworth will ſet out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general Peace is ſo near at hand, it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yeſterday, which, in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war juſt extinguiſhed in the Weſt of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the Eaſt. We are aſſured the event which every one has ſo plainly foreſeen is on the point of taking place; that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Buonaparte has ſucceeded in perſuading Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, tempted by the proſpect of aggrandiſement, to enter into his views. It is poſſible that Mr. Baſſet, the meſſenger, brought official intelligence of this to our Miniſter a few days ago. We underſtand Ruſſia and Auſtria will immediately invade the Turkiſh dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel; but it reſts on good authority, and is ſtrongly ſupported by the contents of foreign journals.—From the French, German, and Dutch mails, received yeſterday, we have made extracts under the head "Turkiſh Empire," which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears the French miniſter at Conſtantinople received diſpatches of great importance; that the Engliſh miniſter at Vienna received a meſſenger from Conſtantinople with diſpatches of great importance alſo; the Grand Seignor and the Divan, expected the ultimatum with impatience, as it was reported Auſtria and Ruſſia had agreed to ſeize upon her Weſtern Provinces, which are in a ſtate of anarchy; that the Archduke Charles had called from his hermitage Field Martial Cobourg, and is buſily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Auſtrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their deſigns of ſeizing upon ſeveral Turkiſh Provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24,000 men are in Tranſylvania alone; that numerous Auſtrian armies are aſſembling in Eaſtan Gallacia to ſeize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Boſnia

and Servia, which are to co operate with Ruſſian troops deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the Turkiſh towns of Render and Aikama.

While theſe formidable meaſures are purſuing againſt the Turks, they are embroiled with the Engliſh on account of the maſſacre of the Beys. The Turkiſh empire left alone, and attacked as it will be by all the great military powers of Europe, muſt fall; Buonaparte will then obtain his objects, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the Britiſh Marine. If he cannot reach them by ſea, he will by land; and the very pretexts will be uſed by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately uſed for their attempt to partition France. The diſorder, anarchy, and confuſion, will be found ſo great, as to threaten the very exiſtence of civil ſociety; no regular govern ment" will be able to exiſt, unleſs the Turks are reduced, and the ſcenes acting in Poland, attempted in France will be repeated in the territories of the Ottoman Porte.

All theſe powers want is dominion; principles and morality are mere cant. Since they find "the reſult of experience and the evidence of facts," that they cannot obtain France —why—a ſlice of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkiſh empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt deſired, and Parliament voted too! that we ſhould go to war with Ruſſia rather than allow the ceſſion of a ſingle Turkiſh town to her.—Will England now ſee the whole empire broke up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the Definitive Treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Turkiſh empire againſt France, but France in the firſt inſtance will probably not interfere. Ruſſia and Auſtria will do the buſineſs, while France and Ruſſia will receive their dividend of the ſpoil. Or even ſhould France interfere, ſhe will no further violate the Definitive Treaty reſpecting Turkey, than ſhe has done the Preliminaries reſpecting the integrity of Portugal; a ſtep to which Miniſters have ſubmitted. Perhaps Mr. Addington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his ſpeech on the Budget, he expreſſed a hope of preſerving peace, by ſteering clear of the quarrels of other nations.

According to the lateſt letters received at Vienna from Conſtantinople, to the Secretary of the Britiſh Legation, Mr. Stratton, is ſafely arrived in Egpyt, where diviſions continue to prevail between the Turks and natives, in conſequence of the unfortunate maſſacre of the Beys.

THE LOAN.

The following are the terms of the loan of twenty-five millions, as they were finally ſettled yeſterday morning between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the bidders who obtained it. The following is a liſt of the ſeveral competitors who aſſembled at Mr. Addington's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, and the different prices at which they offered to contract for it.

	£		
Eſdaile & Co. & Sewel,	9	15	0
Robarts & Co. & Goldſmids	9	5	0
Sir F. Baring & Co. & Angerſtein.	9	4	0
Newnham, Everett & co. & Vere, Bruce, & co.	8	15	0
Banker's committee,	7	15	0
Stock Exchange Committee,	7	15	0
Smith, Payne & Smiths, and Morgan,	6	19	3

The bidding was to have be made on a deferred ſtock, which will not bear intereſt until 1808, and the 3 per cent. conſols and reduced were to have been taken at the market price. The party contracting for it was to receive 60l. conſols, 65l. reduced, and a further ſum of deferred ſtock for every 100l. ſterling. The houſe of Smith, Payne & Smiths, & Morgan, as being the loweſt bidders, were conſequently ſucceſsful. Their bargain at one o'clock bore a premium of three and a quarter per cent. and there is a ſtrong probability that it will experience a very conſiderable riſe. The terms of the loan are extremely advantageous to the public. The intereſt on it will not exceed 3l. 18s. per cent. and not more than 3l. 19s. were the intereſt on the deferred ſtock to commence immediately.

[DEFINITIVE TREATY.]

Separate Convention,

ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BATAVIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The underſigned Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, declares, conformably to exiſting ſtipulations between the French and Batavian Republics, and in virtue of Special Inſtructions with which he is furniſhed to that effect on the part of his government, that it is underſtood that the indemnity ſtipulated in favour of the Houſe of Naſſau, in the 18th article of the preſent treaty, ſhall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian Republic; the French government guarantee to this effect towards the ſaid Republic.

The underſigned Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, in the name of his government accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of aforeſaid 18th article of the Definitive Treaty, ſigned this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The preſent act ſhall be preſented at the ratification of the reſpective governments, and the ratification exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. Buonaparte,

R. J. Schimmelpinnick.

NEW-YORK, May 25:

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Hercules Courtney, in 29 days from Cadiz, informs, that the ſhip Aſia, Paterſon, of Philadelphia, had juſt arrived there from Lima—the Aſia, ſhortly after ſhe left Lima, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, fell in with an Engliſh whaling Letter of Marque, of 16 guns who ordered her papers to be ſent on board, which was immediately complied with.—The Letter of Marque was in want of ſeveral articles, with which capt. Patterſon ſupplied him.—The next day, the commander of the Letter of Marque requeſted captain Patterſon to come on board, as ſome difficulty reſpecting the papers had occurred—which he refuſed, but ſent ſome of his officers and papers—this would not ſatisfy the captain of the letter of marque, who threatened to fire into the Aſia, if the captain of her refuſed to comply with his order—Capt. P. diſregarded his threats, and declared he would not leave his ſhip. At length the Engliſh captain fired; on which Capt. P. poured a broadſide into the letter of marque, which was immediately returned. On the Aſia's diſcharging a ſecond broad ſide, which done conſiderable damage to his opponent's rigging ſhe ſheered off, and out-ſailed the Aſia, taking off her papers and ſome of her officers and men.

Our information adds, that there was three Tripolitan cruizers, between Malaga and Gibralter, one of which was a brig of 16 guns. Capt. Bainbridge, of the United States frigate Eſſex, had left the Rock of Gibralter in purſuit of this brig, in conſequence of information which had been communicated to him by the captain of an Engliſh ſhip, which had juſt before ſpoken her.

Not long before the Hercules Courtney ſailed, a pirate (which had plundered ſeveral Swediſh veſſels) had been captured in the Straits, by a Spaniſh armed brig, ſent out for the purpoſe.

Several of the Spaniſh money ſhips had arrived at Cadiz; one of which had on board *eight millions of ſpecie.* This, together with the news of the ſigning of the definitive treaty, induced a great riſe of Spaniſh ſtock. The royal bills roſe from 50 to 90 per cent.

Our informant has brought out diſpatches from ſeveral of the American conſuls up the Straits, for the Secretary of State.

INTERESTING,

The following very intereſting letter we received on Saturday laſt, from a gentleman in Paris, who lately left this country on a tour through Europe, dated

PARIS, March 31ſt, 1802.

"YOU without doubt know before this the fate of St. Domingo and Guadaloupe; but the general opinion and wiſh of the friends of Buonaparte, and the ſlaves of deſpotiſm on this ſide the water, is, that the impoſing force ſent out by the Firſt Conſul, will awe the Blacks into immediate and unconditional ſubmiſſion. But I, who well know the ſpirit and determination of theſe injured, inſulted, and oppreſſed people, think very differently. I am convinced the negroes will vigorouſly oppoſe the French, and God crown their arms with ſucceſs! How degraded muſt thoſe men be, who, at the will of ONE MAN, ſuffer themſelves to be tranſported beyond ſeas to be made the engines for enſlaving a ſet of men who had ſolemnly been declared *free* by the *legal* repreſentatives of the whole French nation. The firſt Conſul has promiſed to the Blacks of St. Domingo and Guadaloupe a continuance of their freedom; but does not his ſending out ſuch immenſe forces, without any apparent neceſſity, againſt an unoffending, quiet people, ſtamp his promiſes with the character of infidiouſneſs, in which light I dare ſay they will be viewed by Touſſaint L'Ouverture, of whoſe diſcernment and integrity I have the higheſt opinion, and who, in the adminiſtration of the government of the iſland of St. Domingo, has religiouſly fulfilled all his treaties with foreign powers, and ſhewn himſelf fit for the important taſk of legiſlation, as well as of war. Amidſt all their fancied greatneſs, what a contemptible figure muſt the French nation cut in the eyes of every rational unprejudiced man, when he ſees the ſame people purſuing with fire and ſword thoſe poor Blacks, who, only a few years before, were received with open arms, as friends and brothers, by the French government. What is become of that groupe of Blacks from St. Domingo, ſent in behalf of their brethren to return thanks to the French nation for having given them their freedom? Where, in particular, is that fat greaſy wench, whom the Preſident of the Convention (ſhewing at the ſame time his gallantry as well as his humanity) ſelected from the groupe, and politely handed to a chair on his right, after giving her the fraternal embrace? Pardon me, my dear Sir, for the guilt I feel I have incurred in uſing ridicule on ſo ſerious, ſo ſacred a ſubject. Where are thoſe two black repreſentatives from St. Domingo, whom I have ſo often ſeen both in the Convention and Council of Five Hundred, and who faithfully kept their ſtations for ten years, amidſt all the proſcriptions, aſſaſſinations, guillotinings, and tranportations of their fellow members. What will they ſay when they ſee the deſpotic and unprincipled conduct now purſued towards their countrymen? Will not their ſouls burn with honeſt indignation againſt the faithleſs, cruel, and fickle nation? Will they not fly to aſſiſt with their counſels and their arms their heroic brethren, determined to LIVE FREE or DIE.

"The French *African* Company, ſuppreſſed in 1792, was re-eſtabliſhed about a year ago, with the full and entire enjoyment of the rights and privileges formerly appertaining to it. This you ſee that Citizen Touſſaint has juſt grounds to ſuſpect the fair promiſes made by Bonaparte, with reſpect to the freedom of the Blacks, to be altogether INSIDIOUS.

"Nothing is talked of here but the power of France, the dictating attitude in which ſhe ſtands to all the world, and the further glory and proſperity that await her, from the deep policy and profound views of Bonaparte. *Louiſiana* is to be immediately taken poſſeſſion of, and is, in two or three years, to raiſe tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton, ſufficient, not only for the wants of France, but alſo to be able to ſpare ſome of each of thoſe articles to other nations; in ſhort, ſuch is the enthuſiaſm here for emigrating to that land of promiſe, that I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if one-fourth of the population of France went there, not to cultivate the land, but to be *ſharers in the ſpoils of Mexico*, in whoſe neighbourhood they burn with ardour to arrive. Perhaps thoſe turbulent, reſtleſs ſpirits, of whom France can furniſh millions, and who, from their habits of life, are much more likely to become *rapacious plundering ſoldiers*, than all at once honeſt, induſtrious, peaceable farmers, will, when they arrive at Louiſiana, *look towards the North as well as the South;* THEN FARWELL, FARWELL, THE LIBERTY, PEACE, PROSPERITY, UNION, AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES; ye are gone for ever! and, with you, the liberty of the world; for, perſecuted and driven out of Europe, no where does the Heaven-born goddeſs find an aſylum at this moment, but in North America; and even there I obſerve that licentiouſneſs is rapidly preparing a tomb for her. To judge from the gazettes of the United States, we think in Europe that you are on the eve of a civil war; for the virulence of faction is carried to ſuch an extreme with you, that party diſtinctions appear to have ſwallowed up all regard for moral worth, poiſoned the very vitals of ſocial intercourſe, and to have left in your boſoms no friendly or even neutral feelings for thoſe who differ from you in political ſentiments."

BALTIMORE, May 26.

We learn, though without being able to obtain it, that a proclamation by general Leclerc is in town, ſtating the termination of hoſtilities in St. Domingo and the terms of accommodation with the Negro chiefs. The black army, we underſtand, is taken into pay by Leclerc, and Touſſaint retires to his eſtates.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 2, 1802, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The Britiſh ſquadron from Egypt, under lord admiral Keith and vice-admiral Saumarez, arrived here a few days ago. There are alſo here ſome Portugueſe ſhips of war deſtined up the Mediterranean, to cruize againſt the Algerines. The Swedes are cruizing in concert with the Americans againſt the Tripolitans, with a ſquadron conſiſting of three heavy frigates and a 64. We alſo learn, that the king of Sweden, anxious to give a deciſive blow whilſt a good opportunity ſerves, has ſent orders to his commodore, off Tripoli, to prepare bombs, boats and every neceſſary implement for beſieging the town, together with a plan for laying the ſiege, requeſting it might be laid before the American commodore, who, he hopes, will take an active part in the arrangements, as well as in the conteſt—placing the greateſt reliance on the ſkill and intrepidity of the American character."

From the N. Y. Evening Poſt.

OUR SAVING ADMINISTRATION.

The following information is from a gentleman who was preſent when the circumſtance took place. Juſt before congreſs roſe, Mr. Griſwold moved, that an eſtimate for the contingent expences of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, for the year 1802, ſhould be laid before the houſe. The economiſts were thunder-ſtruck: to refuſe would bring on a debate, and expoſe them to the imputation of withholding from the people information reſpecting public money: to comply, would be to expoſe themſelves to the charge of having incurred unneceſſary expence, of which they on all proper occaſions, affect to feel much horror. On hearing the motion, they were every one ſilent; Randolph turned pale as aſhes; Bacon's knees ſmote together; and the countenance of Giles became firſt red and then livid.

"*Sair gloom'd his dark brow, blood-red his his cheek grew*
Wild flaſh'd the fire from his red rolling ee."

All was ſilent as death, till at laſt Mr. Sam. Smith, having once been a general, aſſumed courage, and muttered out that they would vote for the motion if it was extended ſo as to compriſe an eſtimate of the expence for 1798. No mortal could conceive what the expences of '98 had to do with this motion; but it ſhows how ſteadily the majority fix at leaſt one eye on their dear *popularity*. Smith had a confuſed recollection, that in '98 the contingent expences were unuſually high, but he *forget to remember* what occaſioned it, or preciſely how high they were. Mr. Griſwold comprehended his drift, and perceived at once that the noble general had only got clear of the mud to ſtick deeper in the mire; he cloſed at once with the propoſal. Here follow the different eſtimates:

Eſtimate for the contingent expences of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, for the year 1802.

1. An arrearage for ſtationary due by Mr. Oſwald, the late clerk, beyond the appropriation for 1802,	780
2. Reſolution of the houſe of the 10th of December, to pay 5 dollars per day to the door-keeper,	750
3. Act of the 26th January, for expences of the library,	650
4. Reſolution of the houſe for a ventilator,	56
5. Reſolution of the houſe to pay the expences of Mr. Hunter's funeral,	250
	2,486
6. Printing buſineſs of the ſeſſion, to-wit: Mr. Duane's bill to the 1ſt of April,	4,000
Mr. Smith's do.	3,800
Meſſrs. Way & Groff's ditto,	12,000
Rapine & Conrad, for binding, folding and ſtitching papers,	600
7. Stationary—Mr. Duane's account to the 1ſt of April,	1,200
8. Newſpapers to the members by order of the houſe,	1,000
9. Fuel, candles, ſyrup, and every other contingency,	1,000
	15,286
10. Printing ſince the 1ſt of April, (conjectural)	1,714
	17,000

Statement of diſburſements for the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, made by the clerk of the ſaid houſe, for contingent expences incurred in the year 1798.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid for printing,	8,556	22
Stationary and book-binding,	2,224	61
Newſpapers,	1,640	90
Fuel,	475	70
Furniture and joiners work,	288	51
Labor and repairs,	434	86
Candles,	54	69
Syrup and lime juice,	334	75
Additional clerk hire,	86	
Dollars,	14,098	61

The reader will now pleaſe to recollect that in '98 congreſs was in ſeſſion eight months, and that the preſent eſtimate (excepting indeed the laſt conjectural item) is made for four months only. We perceive then that the amount of the expences for the preſent ſeſſion of four months is 2,901 dollars 39 cents, greater than that of the ſeſſion for '98 of eight months.

Conſidering the preſent ſeſſion four, and the other eight months, it will not be much wide of the truth to take one half of the latter ſum and ſet againſt the former, by which it will be ſeen, that the preſent houſe of repreſentatives have expended better than nine thouſand nine hundred and fifty dollars more, in proportion, than the houſe of '98 did; all which, together with one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-five dollars, has, as we ſhall preſently ſee, very clearly been put into the pocket of Mr. Duane.

Clerk Beckley, who was ordered to furniſh the eſtimate, very officiouſly and impertinently undertakes to add his own remarks by way of accounting for the terrifying amount of expenditure. The firſt five items he ſays, are extraordinary demands and not uſually chargeable to the contingent fund of the houſe. We perceive that Mr. Duane, a good republican, and what is a ſtill greater recommendation with our Godwinian preſident, a foreigner, gets out of this money:

1. For his bill generally,	4,000
2. For ſtationary,	1,200
3. At leaſt one half of the conjectural ſum of 1714,	857
4 Same ſervices done for the ſenate, and ſtationary, eſtimated at (more or leſs)	5,000
Reward of patriotiſm,	11,057

A pretty decent ſum truly! it would buy on an average ten ſnug New-England farms, well ſtocked.

But what New-England farmer has done as much, lied as much, deceived as much for the good president, as this foreign renegado? *Verily I say unto you he hath his reward.*

NORFOLK, May 25.

By capt. Moffatt, arrived here last Saturday from Port-Republican, we are favored with a newspaper of that place dated the 3d instant—it contains the following letter:

Head-quarters, Cape-Francois, April 28.

The general in chief to general Duga.

I announce to you, my dear general, that I have this morning, at Haut-du Cap, had a conference with Christophe, the result of which is, that he now actually commands my advance guard near Dondon; he has evacuated the posts of Limbe; in short, he is, together with his troops, completely in my power.

I embrace you, my dear general.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

The number of troops which came over with Christophe were said to be 4,000.—The day captain Moffatt sailed from Port-Republican (the 6th instant) information was received that Toussaint had capitulated to the French troops, together with his troops, in consequence of a previous arrangement made between general Le Clerc and Christophe, by which Toussaint is to receive a pension from the French government of 100,000 livres per annum [about 5,000l.] he has liberty to retire to any other country, but must not remain in the island of St. Domingo.

MORE ABOUT THE NEGROES.

A gentleman who last week passed thro' the lower counties of North-Carolina, informs that the people in general are much alarmed at the conduct of the negroes; that nightly patroles of horses and foot are regularly kept, and that numbers of the deluded wretches are in confinement.

On Saturday the 15th inst. there were two negroes tried at Camden, found guilty, and executed on the evening of the same day. At Currituck two more were hanged on Wednesday last, and it is expected that many will suffer at Elizabeth City, the jail of which place is full of negroes, whose trials come on this week.

An attempt to liberate those in Elizabeth City jail was made last week, by six stout negroes, mounted on horseback; four of the fellows were taken, the other two made their escape,

One of the magistrates of Elizabeth City sent us the following deposition, to which we give an early insertion.

Mingo, the property of Jesse Reding, on oath, declares, that at *Old Will's* house, (Johnstone's quarter) five weeks past last Sunday, he heard *Tom Copper* say, that he was the general to command this county in a plot to kill the white people, and that he, *Tom Copper*, offered a paper to all to sign that would join him; and that he, the deponent, saw Johnstone's *Lawrence, David, Big Charles, Old Will*, Swan's *George, Old London, Jack*, Pallin's *Dick*, Keile's *Jacob*, widow Reding's *Jacob, Little Isaac, John*, Pendleton's *Aaron* and *Jesse*, and Reding *Drew*, all sign it; that this deponent had been to *Tom Copper's** camp, in company with Johnstone's *David* last Thursday night, when *David* said they expected to out do the white folks yet.

Taken before me,

CHARLES GRICE.

May 20, 1802.

* This fellow, we are told, has a camp in one of the swamps, and is outlawed.

In Hanover County Court,

Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Pits.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

1aw8w.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1802.

Extract of a letter from Mr. King to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 29, 1802.

"I have the satisfaction to send you the annexed copy of Lord Hawkesbury's note concerning the signature of the Definitive treaty."

(COPY.)

"Lord Hawesbury presents his compliments to Mr. King, and has the honor to inform him that Mr. Moore is arrived with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Amiens, at 4 o'clock on the 27th instant, by his majesty's plenipotentiary, and the French, Spanish, and Batavian Plenipotentiaries."

Downing street.
March 29, 1802.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated

HARTFORD, *May 20.*

"Our Legislature have just finished counting the votes for the nomination of persons to stand candidates for election to the next Congress, and the result is, that the Federal Ticket has prevailed in toto—The average majority is nearly two to one, and the difference between the *lowest* Federal and *highest* Democratic candidate, is 1686. *(N. Y. Spectator.)*

Sir THOMAS MOORE, being commanded by Henry VIII. to deliver a provoking message to the king of France, attempted to excuse himself, and said, "If I should deliver your message, the French king would take off my head." "Should he presume to do it, (replied the stern Henry) I would behead every Frenchman in my kingdom." "All that might not indemnify me, answered Sir Thomas, for I much doubt whether any *Frenchman's* head would fit my shoulders so well as my *own*."

In obedience to the injunction of our President, a woman in this town lately presented to the Republic three fine healthy boys. As the parents were poor, and had not made appropriations for so many specific objects of expenditure, there was likely to be an alarming deficit in the domestic economy. A gentleman, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, determined to afford relief by a tax upon bachelors: Accordingly he made out a list of twenty-five or thirty of this class of citizens, and went upon the exchange, where he collected, at the rate of five dollars each, nearly *two hundred dollars* for this patriotic purpose!!! *(Bost. Pal.)*

The Good Work Progressing.

HENRY LYLE, Esq Post-Master at Red-Hook, has been removed by Mr. Granger, and Cornelius Swart, jun. appointed in his place. Mr. Lyle, we understand, had his appointment from Col. Pickering about ten years ago, since which time he has faithfully performed the duties of his office; but he is a *federalist*, and Mr. Swart is a *democrat;* and of course, Mr. Lyle must be turned *out* and Mr. Swart must be turned *in*. Drive on, Mr. Post-Master-General,——keep moving! The petty tyrants of the day are in a fair way of federalizing the country.—*Balance.*

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
} Trust's

May 29, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THAT I intend soon to close my Executorship of the estate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Those who have claims against that estate are desired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the first day of August next, ensuing.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, May 18, 1802. 3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, June 1, 1802.

A.

HENRY Adams, Chesterfield county; John Armstrong, on board the sloop Harriet; William Alley, Henrico; Isaac Anderson, Coppersmith; Josiah Abbott, John Arby, Charles City; James Armstrong, Francis Anderson, Lyddalt Apperson, near Richmond; John Armistead, Bentley Anderson, Joseph Anthony.

B.

Joel Barhewell, Mr. Bates, Carpenter; John Barkewell, Richard T. Banks, James Blackwell, James Bradley, Charles City; Jonathan Brown, James Brain, Z. Briger, John D. Bourke, Moses Bates, Miss M. M. Bass, John Bazle, Edward Bustlie, Henry Brown, care of J. Ratlif; Captain William K. Blue, Benjamin Bowles, Henrico; Thomas Bowles, Henrico; Humphrey Brook, near Richmond; Henry Boggess, Henry Brown, of James City, now in Richmond; Richard Burton, Scuffle Town, near Richmond; Mrs. Byrd, of Westover; John Belemy, Jessee Bowles, Boyd & Ker.

C.

Captain Henry Carre, Robert Carter, Shirley; William Carter, junior, Boar Swamp, Henrico; Abram Cowley, near Richmond; Colonel William Clendennan, Edward Clopper & Co. Chamberstown, Virg.; James Curren, Wind Mill Point, Virginia; Hewson Clarke, Geo. Clarke, Edward Clarke, Richard Curd, Henrico; William Cooper, Reuben Coutts, W. Y. Coher, David Cobbs, Finno Carter, Richard Cocke, Henrico; Monsieur Chevalier Communy, Barnard & William Connerly, Richard H. Cocke, Edward Chesman, Charles City; Thomas Cocke, Currier at Mr. Tate's; Thomas Cocks, Currier; Thomas Cox, care of John Hoomes; captain Constant, schooner Sally.

D.

Arthur L. Davies, Abby Douglass, 2, Captain David Dinike, schooner Dolphin; Claibourn Evans, James Douglass, William Dabney, John Drummond & Co.

F.

Carter Frayser, William Featherstone, Nathaniel Francis, 2; Tarlton Flemming, Joseph Fenwick, care of Mr. McCarthey.

G.

Captain Thomas Green, Wm. Griggs, Anthony S. Gadburry, Capt. Binns Gilbert, John P. Gordon, Mrs. Ann Gunn, care of Mr. John Gunn, Shockoe Hill; Archelas Gillespy, George Gray, John Geger, Roger Gregory, near Richmond; John Gairdner, Hanover, care of John Ellis, Richmond; William Giddy, John Guerrant, John H. Gerreau.

H.

Martha Hutcheson, Col. William Heth, Curles, Henrico; Partick Hendren, Shirley, 4; Carter B. Harrison, care of Mr. Wiseham; Richard D. Hyne, Thomas G. Hardy, William Hitchburn, James Holland, George Town, Virginia; Mr. Mickhaul, Suckey Haynes, Betsey Hudgings, near Campfield, Virginia; Wm. Harper, in or near Richmond; Samuel C. Hooten, David Howell, James Howell, sloop Rachel; Hooper & Toler.

J.

Charles & William Jolly, Rice Jones, Tobaconist; William Jolly, William Jeppries, Benjamin Ireson, care of Henry Hovy; Captain Amos Johns.

K.

James Kelly, Susan Kibburn, 2; Hen. King, near Richmond; Joseph Kibburn, George Keelee, James Kennady, Charles Kelso, William Kierman, James Kamp, Sarah B. Kidd, Hanover; Joseph Kornpropst, William King, George Kee, John Kelso.

L.

John Lynon, care of Mr Rutherfoord; Austin Leake, 2; Joseph L. Loyd, Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, near Richmond; Edmund Lafey, Henrico; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Hanover, care of Mr McGehee; John Langford, Henrico; Isaac Lightfoot, ——, Long, Wall's Mills, Elizabeth Ashton Lee, Park gate, Virginia; Matthew Lampkin, Wakefield, Virginia; Wilson Lampkin, Henrico; Rufus Leonard, Richard Liggin, Henry Lacy, Charles City; Thomas Lyon, Samuel Lippencott, Mrs. Lepskatee.

M.

James Morrison, Peter Mouzey, Doct. Alexander Montgomery, care of Mr. John Henry; Augustine Morris, Mr Mayne, James Malony, Fillip Muller, John Magee, Greenway, near Richmond; Archibald McRay, Henrico; George Melton, William Moor, care of Col. John Harson, Henrico; Thomas Maxwell, Hanover; Mr. McChartney, Richard Morris, Miss Sally Minge, Charles City; Athel Moss, Cornelius McCoy, Shoemaker; Jonathan Moore, near Richmond; James M. Moore, near Richmond; William Minor, care of Mr. John Richard; Joseph Mordecai, Cortes More, Thomas P. Manson, Monsieur Marchand.

N.

The Hon. William Nelson, Crewsville, Hanover; Thomas Norris, John O'Neale, —— Nelson, esq. Treasury Office.

O.

——, Land Office.

P.

Elizabeth Potter, Thomas Price, at Washington Mills; Mr. Pouche, 2; Chs. Purcel, 2; Major William Price, near Richmond; William Prosser, John Pollock, Daniel Price, near Richmond; Thomas Pleasants, Raleigh, Henrico; John P. Pleasants, John Potts, near Richmond; Lucy Peters, at Mr. Banks's; Henry Perrin, at Mr. Ambler's; John F. Price, Robert Pace, John Payne.

R.

Captain James Roberts, James Roseberry, Captain John Read, Robert Randolph, Shirley; Peggy Rodgers, care of John Taylor; Thomas Randolph, John H. Robertson, John Robertson, Richard Rush, care of David Ross; Benjaman Robertson, Heathville; John Randolph, jun. Tuckahoe Creek, Henrico; John Robertson, Clerk of the District Court; David Royster, C. S George Robertson, near Richmond; Samuel W. Ransdell, Mr. Romen, James Reid.

S.

George Stevens, Henry Swink, Captain Francis Smith, William Saunders, 2, A. Small, Jacob Smith, William Spencer, in the Penitentiary; Edward Sydnor, Hanover; William Shelton, care of James Shelton; John S. Stubbs, Sheriff of Henrico county, Francis T. Smith, Abraham Shelton, William Stewart, John Swann, Sucky Smith, George Sean, schooner Yarico; Captain Seamon, Martin Shearman, Thomas R. P. Spencer, Edward C. Stanward, Thomas Y. Sprogell, Wm. Sharp, Sarah Sully, Erl Studervant, Captain Richard Steelmon.

T.

The Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, 9; Richard Thorp, at Wm. Lightfoot's, Charles City; James Talmon, Daniel Tuning, Francis Thornton, George Tibbs, Abram Taylor, Benjamin Toler, Henry Chiles Terrel, Richard Tice, Philip Tabele, James Tyree, Philip Turpin, Edward T. Tinny, 2; John Taylor.

U.

Thomas Underwood, John H. Upshaw.

V.

Joseph Vaiden, Charles City.

W.

Joseph Wilkins, Crutchfield Walker, William W. Worsley, Mrs. Jane Wood, Chelsa; David Wyllie, Abner West, George Workman, John Walker, George Wilson, near Richmond; Thomas H. Ward, Lucy Waller, Thomas Watkins, Harald Wilson, Peter Wakefield or Hannah Lucas, James Whitelock, Drury Wood, Henrico; Samuel Woody, Henrico; James Winston, Louisa; Martin Winchester, Nathaniel Whitelock.

Y.

Pleasant Younghusband.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

THE subscriber intends to leave this state between the 20th of June and 1st of July next, for the state of Georgia, to transact a variety of important business for DAVID ROSS, Esq. in that state, which will detain him from four to six months, and call for his attention in various parts of the state. The nature of his business is such, that altho' he will be so long detained, he will not be fully employed: he therefore takes the liberty of offering his services to transact business for any gentleman who may think proper to employ him, for a reasonable compensation, and for the purpose of receiving proposals and instructions to that effect, he will attend at the *Eagle Tavern* in this city on Wednesday the 16th of June, and at Mr. *Armistead's Tavern* in Petersburg on Friday the 18th of June: in the mean time, letters addressed to him (postage paid) will be duly attended to.

EDWARD C. DAVIS.

Richmond, Columbian Mills, 103w
31st May, 1802.

Call's Reports,

SECOND VOLUME.

District of Virginia, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Daniel Call, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit: "Reports of cases argued and adjudged in the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, by Daniel Call," in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for encouragement of Learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Clerk of the district of Virginia.

THE above work will be published in the course of the present year—price to subscribers Four Dollars. Subscriptions received at the Printing Office of Thomas Nicholson, in the city of Richmond.

(4tiaw.)

THE SWAN TAVERN

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN may be had if immediate application is made. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit to suit the purchaser will be given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

NEIL M'COULL.

Richmond, 1st June, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21st June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Cairo, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the said Scott, comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Also a serviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given, on all sums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the said Scott now resides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will also be offered to the highest bidder, on a *credit* of *six* and *twelve months*. Possession, and an indisputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved security.

Thomas Farrar, } *Assignees of S.*
John Lackland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Cairo, 29th May, 1802.

TAKEN UP by the Subscriber in Franklin county, on Runnet Bag Creek, the waters of Smith's River, one dark brindle STEER, about five years old last spring, not marked in the right ear; in the left ear, a half crop, and branded in the left ham thus, B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars. Given from under my hand this 2d day January 1802.

JAMES CANADY.

Land for Sale.

ONE tract of two hundred acres, lying on Sawney's Creek, in the upper end of Prince Edward county, about sixty acres of which is cleared, and well improved, with every necessary building, and excellent orchards of peach and apple trees, lies very level, and is well adapted to the culture of grain and tobacco. Also, one other tract containing two hundred acres, lying in Campbell county, on the main road leading from Richmond to the Western Country. This land also lies exceedingly level, is well watered, and situated for a country Tavern and Store, being in the heart of a large and rich settlement. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance on a credit of twelve months.

Robert & Temple Davis.

May 22, 1802. 3w.

Run-away,

FROM the subscriber, on the road, about three miles below Powhatan Court-house, a stout, well made

Mulatto Man Slave,

purchased by him of a Mr. —— , near Gloucester Court-house. Said slave is nearly six feet high, has a scar on one side of his face, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and had on a coat and overalls of Negro cotton. FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid by Mr. Marshall, tavern-keeper, at Powhatan Court-house, to any person who shall deliver the said slave to him, or lodge him in any place of safety, from which he may be recovered by

DANIEL CLARKE.

29th May, 1802. 3t*

NOTICE!

THE Co Partnership of *FOX & WREN* having been some time since dissolved, and that of *WILLIAM D. WREN*, in which the subscribers were also concerned, being this day my mutual consent dissolved; all persons indebted to either of the above concerns, are requested to make payment to William D. Wren *only;* and all those who have demands against them, are requested to apply as above for payment.

JOHN FOX.
W. D. WREN.

Richmond, May 27, 1802. 12aw4w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on his business (in all its branches) at the same shop, adjoining the old Theatre, where all kinds of Carriage work are done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself, that with strict attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous Public, to whom he returns his thanks for their former encouragement.

W. D. WREN.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee,*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs; Crates of Queen's Ware; Glass Ware; Black Pepper; Coffee; Brown Sugar; Madeira & Sherry Wine; Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE
LOT OF LAND,
With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tdf.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Octavo, from London, an

Elegant Assortment of

MILLENERY.

—LIKEWISE—

Fashionable Dresses,

Of all descriptions, now open for Sale at their house, next door to Mr. *Robert Mitchell's*, near the Market.

May 14th, 1802.

HAY.

FOR SALE, a quantity of HAY, at the New Bridges, on Chickahomeny—8 miles from Richmond—Price 5s. per 100lb.

18th May, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 yearsold, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas---10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.---See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleffima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Pioro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen shoul be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable or involuntary escapes or accidents.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/3 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/3 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery: during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my House in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there. Young men from the country, of about fixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Solus, Genneffee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Advertisement!

APPLICATION will be made by *William Geddy*, of Richmond, to the County Court of James City, to discontinue so much of the main road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, as extends along his plantation, lying and being in the said county: he having connected the two points, where the suspension is wished to take place, by a convenient road which is now in good travelling order, and leads through the said plantation.

WM. GEDDY.

May 11, 1802.

---

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, grounded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an "act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and issued against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, in the district of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the second and sixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 22d May, 1802.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE, Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

STOP A SWINDLER!

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain man who passed by the name of *Doctor Congresse*, did, on the 5th ultimo, sell the subscriber a Negro slave named BOB, for 550 dollars, and the following morning decamped, and with him the said Negro: Now, in order to bring so nefarious an offender to justice, I hereby offer the above reward for the delivery of said Congresse and Negro, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, or 30 Dollars for the Negro.

CONGRESSE is about 5 feet 9 inches in heighth, thin visage and of genteel appearance; he commonly wore a black silk waistcoat and overalls, with half boots, a flannel coatee, edged with black ribbon, hair plaited; went off in a double chair, small black horse, whose mane was newly reached. The Negro wore a round jacket flained on the shoulder with red paint, nankeen small clothes, and yellow topp'd boots. He is a stout good looking fellow, excepting a scar on his left temple, near the eye, apparently received by a blow from a stick.

P. MOSER,
No. 124, Broad-street, Charleston, South Carolina.

May 11, 1802.

Joseph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS.

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and 4 dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Maj. Du-Val's house.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

CITY OF RICHMOND:
In Common Hall,
May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS *Cringan & McCaw* having tendered their services to inoculate the Poor of this city for the COW POX, GRATIS,

Resolved, That the Constables be directed to notify the same to the Poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the Poor, gratis, and will give information thereof to the Mayor, he will direct the Constables to notify the Poor within their several districts thereof: And that the printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

(A Copy)
Teste,
ADAM CRAIG, C. C. H. C. R.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

LOST,

ON Thursday the 27th inst. at, or between the Broad Rock Course and Manchester,

A Morocco Pocket Book,

containing sundry letters, some notes of hand, &c. among which is one from Messieurs Wight & Harris, to the subscriber, dated the 5th of March last, for 86l. 11s. 4d. due 1st Sept. ensuing. A liberal reward will be given for said Pocket Book and contents, by

ABEL FARRAR.

May 28, 1802.